

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 193

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Fourth St.—Musical daily. Performances every evening.HISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Drama of Mos-
covo.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Broom's Pavi-
on—The Murderer's Waterman.RODIN'S THEATRE, 2d St., between 6th and 6th ave.—
A Widow's Story.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—
Married Life.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—New Version of
Macbeth.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—Pro-
f. Frodo.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—Grand Variety
Entertainment.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—Don Cesar
de Bazan.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
54th St.—The Twelfth Night.MRS. F. R. OGDEN'S FAIR THEATRE, Brooklyn—
The Daughter of the Regiment.THEATRE OMIQUE, 5th Broadway—Comic Vocal.
Mus. Duo Act, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery—Comic
Vocalism, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
St.—Bryant's Minstrelsy.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway—Ethio-
pian Minstrelsy, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—Frodo
Frodo.ROOLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Rooly's Min-
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Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

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PROGRESS OF THE HERALD.

During the last week the average daily mass
of advertisements in this journal of all descrip-
tions was about forty-three columns, or some-
thing over seven compact pages in small type—
a greater average than that of any preceding
week since the issue of our first number.In a corresponding ratio our daily circula-
tion has been and continues to be steadily and
rapidly increasing.In its advertisements and circulation, the
HERALD having been for many years a recog-
nized reflex and index of the prosperity and
expansion of this great commercial and finan-
cial metropolis and of its fluctuations in
business affairs, we may submit our enlarging
prosperity of this season as a fair indication of
a general revival of business here and through-
out the country.From present appearances, looking at the
growth of the city itself, and of its surround-
ing suburban cities and villages on Long
Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey,
Westchester and Connecticut, and at the
increasing demands of our advertisers and
subscribers within this radius, and from all
parts of the Union, the Continent and the civil-
ized world, we expect soon to be required to
issue a daily quadruple HERALD, and to meet
a demand which we are prepared to meet,
rising from one hundred and fifty thousand to
two hundred thousand copies every day in the
year.ANOTHER FOOL AND HIS MONEY.—A cable
despatch informs us that an evening paper
called the Sun, published in London, has been
purchased by the Marquis of Bute. The Sun
hitherto, we are told, has been a liberal
political journal. It is now to be issued daily
as a Catholic organ. It is, we fear, one more
illustration of the old truth that "a fool and
his money are soon parted." Party organs
have long since ceased to pay even in London.
Party Catholic organs, published daily, have
no chance. The youthful Marquis might do
better with his money. But he believes he is
in good hands. We cannot say he is not, for
he is certainly in better hands than those into
which fell his unfortunate cousin Hastings.Our City Government—The New Commis-
sioners.

If faith be due to promises, such as they have come to us from Albany, and if reliance can be placed upon the programme for which the democratic leaders succeeded in obtaining a legislative sanction, an executive approval, and bringing to a decided success throughout, we cannot fail to enjoy in the future a most excellent city government. But the enactment of a good law and the honest and vigorous administration of that law are different things. The fact stands uncontradicted, to the disgrace of the country, that for ten years or more New York has been the worst and most wickedly governed city in the world. We say to the disgrace of the country; and we may add to the detriment of our national character and institutions, because foreign nations have become accustomed to regard New York as the type of the whole republic. Looking at it as the centre of commercial wealth, power and enterprise, they naturally identify the good or evil of its government as reflections of the government of the entire country. We cannot blame the people of Europe for entertaining this poor opinion of us, when they read of the disregard of law, justice and morality which prevails here—the looseness which pervades our minor law courts, the speculations which taint many of our public offices, and the fearful taxation which presses upon all classes of our citizens.

Now, however, we look through a pleasant vista towards the hope that lies beyond. We have got an excellent new form of government. That it was perfected in Albany only proves the familiar saying that some good can come out of Nazareth. At all events we have got the elephant, and it now remains to be seen what is to become of him. As a wise scheme the skillful brains that planned the Charter did not include in the new form of local government the abolition of all the existing commissions, but simply so changed the personnel, and defined the duties of each, as to conform to the new order of things consequent upon a great political revolution. Most of these commissions are already organized, and are in a preliminary stage of work. The people look to them anxiously for the development of the new system. The office-seekers are the most anxious of all; but, although they are legion, they are not the people. There is ample guarantee, we think, in the character of the men whom the Mayor has appointed, as well as in the amplitude of the powers which the law confers upon all these commissions, for such an admirable management of our local affairs as we have not known for years past. All the commissions should so combine their duties as to tend to the general improvement and beautifying of the city. Such method, discipline and taste, for example, as contribute to make the Central Park a garden spot upon the Continent might be applied, in conjunction with due regard to utility, to render the entire labors of these commissions uniform in this respect. With the same attention it might be accomplished, and thus we would have a combined action for the one leading object—the improvement and adornment of the city in every department. The Commission of Public Parks is not likely to suffer under its new head, Mr. Sweeney. There is much to be done for the down town parks, and we are glad to observe that the Commissioners have taken a step in the right direction by providing music for the people on alternate evenings at each park. This will give the morale of the down town people a lift in the direction of art and intelligent enjoyment much needed. The Fire Department, under the management of Speaker Hitchman, will probably undergo many favorable changes. A man like Mr. Hitchman, who has proved himself so able an executive officer in the Speaker's chair, will surely bring much ability to his new position. The Commission of Charities and Correction has an arduous duty to perform. The poor we have always with us, and we have the erring also. Both classes come under the charge of the gentlemen comprising this commission. That justice, tempered with mercy, will be administered to the unfortunate who may come under the care of the Board of Charities and Correction is beyond doubt, judging from the calibre of the gentlemen who compose it—among them, the genial, good-hearted, little democratic hero, Alexander Frear.

The Board of Public Works sweeps the city. With the exception of the docks and piers and public parks it swallows up nearly everything. Mr. Tweed, the President, has had large experience in the Street Department, and, indeed, for that matter, in almost every department in the city; therefore he assumes his sceptre with a Jove-like confidence and majesty. Upon all these gentlemen rests the responsibility to faithfully carry out that delicate and skillful agglomeration of future duties and bureaus which constitute our city government. But the highest responsibility rests upon Mayor Hall, who appointed them. We trust that they will all be able to give a good account of their stewardship. After the turmoil attending the election of the third Tuesday of this month for Aldermen, Judges and other officials is over, the new system of local government will be in working order. The curtain will have risen upon the drama, and we only hope that, when it falls, a large and approving audience of a million of people will have reason to express their satisfaction at the performance.

PEDESTRIAN PERILS ON THE STREET.—Have foot passengers any rights which drivers are bound to respect? Is a question which might very rationally come up at the next meeting of the Police Debating Club. "That man of loneliness and mystery" who sits supreme and unapproachable upon the box of the omnibus, the express wagon and the festive butcher cart seems to have decided it in the negative, once for all. Let a timid girl, a halting cripple or a feeble old man be seen struggling across the street, and Jellu "goes for" the hapless wretch with a vim that would excite the envy of the Eusebius dragoons. This thing would be ludicrous were it not so seriously fraught with deadly peril to thousands who must continually cross and recross our streets. The only way to stop the evil is to arrest and punish the reckless driver who esteems the safety of a human being less than a moment's detention in his headlong career. Mistakes will sometimes occur, but in most cases where injury is inflicted the hand that controls the horses is at fault. Our streets are not race

courses even for mail wagons, and pedestrians who do not maliciously obstruct have the right of way. Roundsmen, make a note of it.

Judge Barnard's Charge—No Prize Fight-
ing, Chance Medley or Gentlemenly
Amateurs to be Permitted.

Judge Barnard's charge to the Grand Jury is worthy the serious attention of all pug-nacious people. His Honor means to do what-ever can be fairly done to preserve the peace in this town, and even to prevent the organi-zation here of expeditions to disturb the public peace elsewhere. It is known to his Honor and to the people that there are a great many men on the east and west and other sides of the city who find it difficult to restrain their noble tempers within the narrow limits that the law allows, and who, therefore, indulge the relaxation of an occasional smashing to smithereens of each other's "nobs" and "knowledge boxes," and "potato traps" and "snuff establishments," and other parts too numerous to mention. Now this is contrary to the statutes directly made for the protec-tion of every man's countenance. At the same time, therefore, that a burly rascal in the ring breaks a nose he also breaks the law, which is of more importance than any man's nose; and it has been observed that when these fellows have once broken the law, hav-ing their hands in, as it were, they do not stop to count their steps thereafter. Feeling that, for the hour, they are living and moving in open defiance of the law and its officers they logically enough cease to respect everything that the law should guard, especially the principle of property. Thus the expeditions that go from the city to enjoy a bully's festi-val of pounding and bruising become in the country parts simply organized gangs of plunderers and raiders. If Judge Barnard will marshal all the powers of the law to stamp out this city institution he will deserve the public gratitude.

But there is another public trouble that he also proposes to act against. He intends to put a stop to assaults on the part of "men who claim to have some social standing." We are glad to see that his Honor does not mean to let gentlemen, so called, indulge a pounding instinct any more than the bullies. There are some signs that he will have his hands full with this latter part of his chapter. Gentlemen were never before known to be in such a ferment of passion as appears to move them now. It would seem as if there were some violent epidemic of pug-nacity abroad; for every discussion of every topic is disposed to run to hard words and threaten dreadful personal consequences. Several gentlemen are on the very verge of having their noses pulled, if we may believe the papers; for strangely enough this epidemic rages most among the generally mild-mannered men addicted to journalism. The ponderous protectionist and the very quiet Times began it with a brawl over free love; the Sun and the Standard are following the example with recrimination that has a very ruffianly air on one side and is quite dull on the other, and now the melee is extended by a downright row between the Commercial Advertiser and the Independent. The pious child, Tilton, has declared that he will compel the editor of the Commercial to hum-bly apologize, and the editor of the Commer-cial says in reply:—"We inform the editor of the Independent that, as we have kicked nothing mean for a long time, he will be very likely to be introduced to our calkskin the first time we chance to meet him. It is the only way to treat such fellows. We shan't hurt him, but merely kick this Uriah Heap of the press." On all these cases the honorable Judge no doubt keeps an attentive eye; and we are sure that justice will be done by him unless the heavens fall, in which case it will not be neces-sary. Should his Honor witness the applica-tion of the boot above referred to, he of course will not interfere, as that would spoil a good case. He will permit the kicking to be well and handsomely done, and then give Tilton three months, for he clearly will be the party to blame, since the other cannot do the kicking without he is present and cannot humanely help it if he is.

THE RATES OF WHARFAGE.—The Legislature a few days previous to its adjournment passed a bill which had been pending from the commencement of the session, authorizing an increase of the rates of wharfage in this city and Brooklyn. The same bill had been before every Legislature for the past eight years; but the influence of a few shipping merchants, who were actuated by a short-sighted policy, was sufficient to keep it back. It has now, how-ever, reached the Governor's hands, and we have been frequently asked whether he will permit it to become a law. In Mr. Hoffman's annual message to the Common Council on the 6th of January, 1868, he said:—

The present rates of wharfage and dockage, as established by the State Legislature, are so low that a vessel cannot afford to pay a rental nearly equal to the interest on the estimated value of the wharf property.

If the views of Governor Hoffman coincide with those of Mayor Hoffman we cannot well see how he can withhold his signature from the bill.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF CON-
NECTICUT.—Yesterday the inauguration of
James E. English, recently elected by the
democratic Governor of Connecticut, took
place at New Haven, with unusual pomp and
display. In the afternoon the Governor sent
in his message to the Legislature, in which,
while recommending acquiescence to the
fifteenth amendment, he soundly rates
the republicans for their usurpations, de-
nounces the manner in which the recon-
struction policy has been carried out,
and declares that if Connecticut possessed the
constitutional power to resist encroachments
upon her rights he would not hesitate to recom-
mend its exercise by the State. The Governor,
in fact, is particularly belligerent in his mes-
sage, while confessing the impossibility of
fighting the radicals with more carnal weapons
than votes. The concluding parts of the mes-
sage are devoted to State affairs, which are
represented as prosperous in every respect.

Boston had Senator Revels, the freed black
man and United States Senator, to speak to it
last night, and he took occasion to thank
Boston for what he was and what she had
done. Probably Boston never before was
flattered in a manner so eminently befitting
Boston's appreciation of herself.

Congress Yesterday.

The Senate yesterday took up the concur-rent resolution to adjourn on the Fourth of
July, and discussed it in a spirit indicative
of a desire to remain in session much longer,
but it went over on the expiration of the
morning hour without being acted upon. The
valuable time yet to be wasted in discussing
this point may possibly suffice, if the Senate is
so disposed, to transact all the really impor-
tant business of Congress. The country does
not want so long a session. It wants prompt
legislation on the taxation and tariff questions,
and an early adjournment. The calendar of
private bills was completed yesterday, and an
attempt was made to take up the Franking
bill as a special order, but it failed, and a bill
to sell the Osage Indian Reservation was taken
up in its stead.

The House has apparently settled on two
topics that bid fair to keep it busy until July—
Jencks' Civil Service bill and the Tariff. The
timid Peters, of Maine, who is still nervous at
the ghastly prospect of bloody-handed rebels
holding local offices, appears to be the prin-
cipal opponent of Mr. Jencks' bill. There are,
however, several able members opposing the
bill, and it is quite likely that its tendency to
withdraw patronage from honorable Congress-
men will develop a great deal of opposition
not heretofore expected. The Tariff bill dis-
cussion has progressed safely beyond iron and
is now on steel.

Women's Rights in England.

The British Parliament solemnly endorsed
the woman's rights movement last night. The
bill which accords the electoral suffrage to
women was debated in the House of Commons,
and passed to a second reading, after a very
animated discussion, by a vote of 124 against
91. The fact constitutes a really important
event in the current history of English
politics. The members of the House of
Lords are certainly too gallant to refuse to
endorse the action of their co-legislators in the
Commons in this instance. The ladies of
England will have a very "good time" of it
about election day in future. They will con-
stitute a "balance of power" party, and will,
consequently, be caressed by the aristocrats,
and most probably carried round in Hyde
Park and other public places on the shoulders
of the democracy. They will certainly vote
on the side of free speech, unless they should
believe all their former professions, when they
become politicians. Queen Victoria, as will
be seen by our cable telegram from London,
will be the only lady who will remain dis-
franchised in England, although her income
qualification amounts to eighty thousand
pounds sterling a year.

Chances for the Funding Bill.

According to our Washington news the
fate of the Funding bill, or of any funding
bill, depends upon the national bank influ-
ence in Congress. This is just what we have
been saying all along. We think the bill now before
Congress is a crude, complicated and imprac-
ticable measure, and we still maintain that a
simple resolution authorizing the Secretary of
the Treasury to convert the debt bearing six
per cent interest into securities of longer date
at a lower rate of interest, if he can do so, is
all that is necessary. A clause, however,
compelling the national banks to take the re-
duced new per cents as security for their cir-
culation would be just and proper. This
appears to be the only way in which these
privileged institutions can be made to pay
something for the great advantages they have
obtained from the government. But we have
no idea this can be carried. The national
banks are too powerful in Congress for any
measure to pass that touches their privileges
and enormous profits. The Funding bill is a
great job, and if the clause with regard to the
national banks be stricken out, by way of com-
promise, the best thing will be to abandon the
measure altogether. If anybody will take long
four or five per cents for short six per cents
at par let Mr. Boutwell be authorized to
make the conversion. This is all that is
necessary at present.

France and the Picheite.

As the 8th of May approaches the excitement
in France becomes more and more intense.
The government does all it can—and it can do
much—to make the election sure. Every
precaution is being taken by the government
to bring the people to the ballot box with an
affirmative vote. When we remember that every
officer in the army, that every prefect of every
department, that every mayor of every city
and every township and every village in France
is bound to do as he is bid it is not possible to
doubt that the Emperor must come off vic-
torious. At the same time we cannot close
our eyes to the fact that the opposition in all
its sections is doing its best to defeat him.
Counter proclamations have been issued. In
these the most is made of Mexico, of Sadowa,
of eighteen years of misrule, of a debt in-
creased by some ten hundred million dol-
lars, and of a yearly taxation of some four
hundred millions. The oppositionists ask
France whether, with these facts before her, she
will "renew the plenary powers of the Em-
peror." With all these facts paraded before
France the Emperor counts on some six million
votes out of eight millions. We shall be sur-
prised if his majority does not prove much
larger than those figures imply. There have
been some street disturbances, but, considering
all things, they have been insignificant.

VERY MUCH THE SAME.—John Russell
Young, of the new Standard, having opened
fire on Dana, of the Sun, we are disposed
to regard this irrepressible conflict very
much as the old backwoods heroine of Ten-
nessee regarded the fight between her husband
and the bear. "She didn't care which
whipped, but it looked to her as if both sides
would be the worse for wear and tear before
they got through."

A GOOD PLACE FOR SAMBO.—New Jersey,
under the fifteenth amendment. Sambo is
supposed to hold now in Jersey the political
balance of power, and accordingly he is in
high feather over there with both parties. No
wonder, then, the women's rights women are
so urgently demanding "equal rights" in the
ballot; and why not? That's the question.
Let them keep up the fire.

SIGNS OF A BREAK.—The republicans at
Washington are preparing for a canons to
regulate the party on the tariff question.

Revolutionism in Europe, with its Centre
in London—A Congress of the Nationalists
and the Platform of the Peoples.

The special correspondence from London
which is published in our columns to-day con-
veys to our readers Old World matter of the
very highest import. Its contents are of direct
interest to the democracy of America, possess
an almost vital attraction for our financiers,
and will command the earnest attention of the
executive. Our special writer announces that
the peoples of Europe have resolved on the
gradual subversion of the throne and the
healthy realization of a universal and con-
federated republic. He supplies facts and
dates, and submits the arguments which are
used by the representatives of the struggling
masses in justification of the approaching
movement, its intent and consequences. The
European nationalists have been assembled in
a Universalist Reform Congress in London.
The information which we publish is a special
outline of the proceedings of its members. The
obtainment of this intelligence is of itself one
of the highest compliments which has ever
yet been paid to the free and independent press
of America; one of the most touching tributes
which has been yet tendered by the struggling
peoples to the well-known kindly sympathies
of the free sons of the American Continent;
one of the most direct pledges of their abso-
lute confidence in the justice-loving and manly
bearing of the educated millions who enjoy
the blessings of free thought, free speech, free
schools, and freedom of conscience and wor-
ship under our national flag. Our special
correspondent was admitted to the meeting of
the European revolutionists in congress in
London; his pen chosen, as it were, as the
exponent of the democratic indictment against
royalty, and our steam presses relied on as the
means of submitting the united international
plea to that vast transatlantic cosmopolitan
jury which is made up of our readers. We
have afforded to Bismarck, to Premier Men-
drea and to Count Beust opportunities of
explaining and defending their different systems
of rule, with their plans of ameliorated govern-
ments under the crowns. To-day we hearken
under the peoples who assert that they can
manage their affairs without the crowns.

This radical revolutionary Congress in
London must not be confounded with the
tumultuous aggregations of the French "reds,"
as now heard from in Paris. It was a calm,
deliberative assemblage. The members were
fully cognizant of the plights of their fellow
men, and equally convinced of the many diffi-
culties which surround attempts for their
complete redress. France did not enjoy any
particular lead or prominence in the council.
Russia, Poland, Ireland, Rome and Italy
appear, indeed, to have ranked before her,
looking almost as if the order of precedence
had been arranged according to a plan in
which the duration of national wrong and the
gloom of present political prospects had been
duly considered and conceded. The languages
spoken were French, English and German—the
tongues which have so far brought the greatest
amount of enlightenment to the world.

Having perused our special letter the reader
will see that England is, after all, now, as
she ever has been, the real solid substantial
centre of popular reform—reform with rea-
son—reform adapted to the time and cir-
cumstances. England received and sheltered
the monk Augustine, and this completed a religious
revolution. Her barons, representing the peo-
ple, at Runnymede delivered the first blow
against the "divine right of kings," leaving it
to Oliver Cromwell to repeat or complete it.
Watt Tyler initiated the system of national
financial reform, with an equitable impost of
taxes, which Gladstone and Lowe are just now
perfecting after Cobden. Sir Francis Burdett
prefaced the British constitutional democracy
which explains itself to-day at the hustings, in
Parliament, in Hyde Park and the columns of
the HERALD. Calvin, Knox, Wesley and the
rest, freed the altars of Europe. "Memory"
Woodfall was the first independent newspaper
reporter in the old lands. "Junius" pointed
out the economies, the moralities and rights of
the nation, and Peel and Wellington completed
the work by assuring a stubborn royalty that
conscience was free and the genuine catho-
licity of the Reformation universal.

Thus has Great Britain ever acknowledged
progress and respected the "accomplished
facts" of humanity. Thus does she to-day pre-
pare herself to accept the consequences of the
propagandism of the great idea of democracy—a
confederation of republics—and thus, as will
be seen from our special London letter, does
she array and vest herself for a solemn attes-
tation at the font in which the Old World
nations will be regenerated by the baptism
which was in the beginning and will endure in
eternity.

THE ARCADE RAILWAY BILL BEFORE THE
GOVERNOR.—A delegation of prominent citi-
zens waited on the Governor at Albany yester-
day and argued for and against the signing of
the bill for an Arcade railway under Broadway
passed lately by the Legislature. Messrs. A.
T. Stewart, Chapman, Detmold and Ogden and
Judge Hilton made strong arguments against
the culmination of the outrage, and were fol-
lowed by Judge Nelson, Mr. Charles Cray and
others on the other side. The Governor has
not yet decided upon his course in the matter,
and we again urge him to keep our main thoro-
ughfare intact. Broadway, as it were, now
lies at his disposal, and it rests with him to
keep it in its present condition as the most
beautiful business thoroughfare in the Union,
or to cut away its strength, its beauty and its
wealth at one flourish of his pen. The responsi-
bility is great, but his course is so plain that he
ought not even to hesitate in vetoing the bill
and killing the job at once.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR EGYPT.—Quite a
number of military officers, distinguished in
the Confederate service, have recently left this
city for Egypt to help the Pacha Ismail in his
pending troubles with the Sultan of Turkey.
Arms and ammunition have also been for-
warded, and it is rumored that a steamship
loaded with matériel of war is on the eve of
departure. The new fighting American Consul
General in Egypt, Colonel Butler—nephew of
the redoubtable General Benjamin F.—will be
in his element when he reaches his coming
field of labor and finds himself surrounded by
congenial chivalric spirits. This will exhibit
the spectacle of Americans helping Russia
from an unexpected standpoint.

The Rev. C. B. Smyth, the Fourth Com-
mandment and the Sunday Liquor Law.

The Rev. C. B. Smyth, of the Presbyterian
Church of this city, on Sunday, the 10th of
April last, after preaching a very good ser-
mon, invited two newspaper reporters to take
lunch with him. The reporters accepted the
invitation, and the party of three repaired to a
neighboring restaurant, where, in the course
of the repast, the preacher called for the ex-
traordinary mixture of gin and milk, of which
he drank or sipped a quantity; and one of his
guests, in like manner, called for and disposed
of a pitcher of gin and milk, as something new
under the sun. It further appears that in
these proceedings the preacher not only vio-
lated the fourth commandment, as recorded
in the second book of Moses, but likewise the
Sunday Liquor Law of the State, and "that
although the company was seated in a private
room, no blessing was asked, at least audibly
or apparently, on the repast." Furthermore,
the accused caused his son to assist one of said
reporters in "deciphering or writing out" the
notes of the sermon preached on said day by
the accused.

These facts were established against the
minister before the presbytery sitting on the
subject, Moderator Finley in the chair. But
Mr. Harper, of the Investigating Committee,
submitted the following extenuating cir-
cumstances:—First, that the accused did not ask
either of his guests to take any intoxicating
drink. Second, that the accused was laboring
at the time under a considerable degree of
physical exhaustion. Third, that the quantity
of gin used by him was not large. Fourth,
that the accused did not exhibit any symptoms
of intoxication on the occasion. Next, in
balancing the account, the committee having
reported against the gin, in connection with
the time, place and circumstances, although
the facts had been greatly exaggerated in the
specifications against the accused, submitted
in conclusion the recommendation of a rebuke
to the accused for his censurable conduct, and
an admonition with an engagement on his
part "to walk by the grace of God more cir-
cumpectly in the future." The report was
adopted, and the rebuked Brother Smyth is
doubtless satisfied that his punishment is not
greater than his offense.

So much for the Church. Now for the press.
According to the testimony of the HERALD
reporter, whose fidelity to the facts is estab-
lished, the account of that Sunday lunch, as
published in the *opera bouffe* journal, was a
false report, and, according to the evidence of
the reporter directly concerned, it was not his
report, but a materially different report. In
other words it was a report doctored, regard-
less of the consequences, to make a sensation.
Against this unscrupulous Bohemianism we,
in behalf of the HERALD reporters and all
other faithful reporters of the public press,
must here enter our protest. The Rev. Mr.
Smyth, from a kindly disposition to serve
the two reporters concerned, in reference
to that 10th of April sermon, invited them,
however unwisely, to lunch with
him, and they and he were be-
trayed in a little affair of hospitality by another
party, and hence all this fuss about a Sunday
drink of gin and milk. Why, even the pro-
fessional robbers of the Arabian desert regard
the rites of hospitality as a treaty of peace,
which they are bound in honor not to violate.
If they eat or drink with the traveller they are
bound not only never to betray him, but when
necessary to protect him within their lines of
jurisdiction; and when these rules are violated
by the press the press is brought into
disgrace.

THE LABOR CLASSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—
Ben Butler has written a letter to Wendell
Phillips, giving his views on the labor ques-
tion. Butler is a shrewd politician and
never loses an opportunity to expound such
of his views as look well in print. He
strongly favors in this letter the shortening of
the hours of labor and the lightening of the
laboring man's burdens. He says:—"We
know that Massachusetts ideas, Massachusetts
statistics, the education of Massachusetts
people quite considerably impress the legisla-
tion of the whole country." In that case we
are of the opinion that the laboring laws of
Massachusetts especially, being in some re-
spects most infamous, should be immediately
revised.

ST. THOMAS—THE REASON WHY.—The
President of the Danish Council of Ministers
has informed the Folketing (or House of Com-
mons) that he has received despatches from
Washington explaining the delay in the ratifi-
cation of the St. Thomas treaty. The reason
of the delay may be briefly stated. Seven
millions at Washington is regarded as vastly
too much for an island which any day in the
year may be turned inside out and upside
down by a succession of tropical earthquakes.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.—
General S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Major A. H.
Brynn, of Kingston; J. B. Harvey and Colonel J. G.
Bert, of Lexington; John P. Thompson, of St.
Louis; ex-Congressman J. M. Marion, of New York;
Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas; General J. S. Mar-
maduke, of St. Louis; W. C. Buchanan and James
Loneran, of Mexico, are at the New York Hotel.
Captain George M. Lawman, T. A. Biddle and
Hayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania; Captain E. S.
Goodwin, of Boston, and H. C. McLean, of Wash-
ington, are at the Astor House.
Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson; J. C. Peters, of
Liverpool; Captain James Rogers, of Tennessee;
General J. W. Beazell, of Philadelphia, and General
John T. Croxon, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.
Colonel F. R. Hubbard, of Norwich; Colonel J.
Hare, of Chicago; Captain Lewis, of Paris, France;
Judge J. Hardenburg, of Kingston; Colonel H. H.
Neal and Colonel O. Needham, of Boston, and Judge
J. A. Lee, of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan
Hotel.
General S. P. Heintzelman, of Ingwood, and
Major C. H. Dunkirk, of Boston, are at the St. Charles
Hotel.
H. Lathrop, of Sacramento, and W. Green, of San
Francisco, are at the St. Denis Hotel.
Edward Dickson, of Sweden, and T. R. Hyde, of
Rhode Island, are at the Everett Hotel.
Captain La Grun, of Toronto; A. Lanier and J.
Miller, of England, and W. G. Sargent, of Mass-
achusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Colonel A. J. Smith, of Syracuse; S. H. Hammond,
of Albany; Sir W. Cole, of England; Colonel Frank
W. Jones and Judge Herriek, of Colorado, are at the
Homan House.
F. A. Brewer, of Springfield; A. Taylor, of Stamford,
and O. S. Chantre, of Mansfield, Conn., are at the
Columbia House.
Colonel Charles James, of San Francisco; W. M.
Lodwin, and W. L. Coan, of Florida; A. A. Taff, Jr.,
of Providence, and H. B. Hayes, of Boston, are at
the Grand Hotel.